Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations

December 2007

Canadian Wildlife Service
Waterfowl Committee

CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Number 23

Environment Canada Environnement Canada

Canada

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Editors:

This report was prepared by the Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee, and edited by Kathryn Dickson and Susan Barleben (CWS, National Office).

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Comments:

Comments regarding this report, the regulation-setting process or other items relating to national migratory game bird concerns should be sent to:

Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H3.

Region-specific comments should be sent to the appropriate Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, at the following addresses:

Atlantic Region: 17 Waterfowl Lane, P.O. Box 6227, Sackville, NB, E4L 1G6
Quebec Region: 1141 route de l'Église, P.O. Box 10100, Sainte-Foy, QC, G1V 4H5
Ontario Region: 4905 Dufferin Street, Downsview, ON, M3H 5T4
Prairie and Northern Region: Twin Atria No.2, 4999-98 Avenue, Edmonton, AB, T6B 2X3
Pacific and Yukon Region: 5421 Robertson Road, R.R. #1, Delta, BC, V4K 3N2

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Background

Canadian hunting regulations for migratory game birds are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories and a range of other interested stakeholders. As part of this process, the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) produces three reports each year. The November report, *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada*, contains population and other biological information on migratory game birds, and thus provides the scientific basis for management. The December report, *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations*, outlines the proposed changes to the annual hunting regulations, as well as other proposed amendments to the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. Proposals for hunting regulations are developed in accordance with the *Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting* (see Appendix B). These two reports are distributed to organizations and individuals with an interest in migratory game bird conservation, to provide an opportunity for input into the development of hunting regulations in this country. The third report, *Migratory Game Bird Hunting Regulations in Canada*, issued in July, summarizes the hunting regulations for the upcoming hunting season.

The process for development of regulations in Canada requires that any changes be in the form of final proposals by early March of each year. That means that regulations must be set without the benefit of knowledge about the breeding conditions and production forecasts of the coming year. This does not usually present difficulties because the hunting regulations are based on trends over several years, but **in some cases the results from recent harvest surveys or breeding population surveys conducted in May and June will indicate that changes in the national approach are needed to ensure conservation of migratory game birds. In this case, CWS will issue a bulletin updating these regulations.**

Annual Schedule for the Development of Hunting Regulations

The annual schedule for the development of hunting regulations is based on the requirement to have the annual hunting regulations made into law by early June of each year:

- Early November – The November report, containing biological information, is distributed by CWS–Species Populations and Standards Management (SPASM).
- November and December – Jurisdictions develop proposals for hunting regulations in coordination with CWS Regional Directors.
- December 10 – CWS Regions provide to CWS-SPASM the proposed changes to hunting regulations (with justifications) for the upcoming year, as well as any other information that should be included in the December report, including advance notice on items for future years. Descriptions of zone changes are sent by CWS Regions to the Surveyor General of Canada Lands for review, approval and translation.
- Early January – CWS–SPASM distributes the December report containing the regulation proposals to allow for public, inter-regional and international consultation.
- February 21 – Replies from consultations are due at CWS Regional Directors' offices, which then ensure distribution to the provinces and territories.
- Mid-January through mid-February – CWS Regions work with the provinces and territories to finalize the regulation proposals.
- March 10 – Final proposals, as well as the final text of the regulations and regulation summaries, are sent by CWS Regional Directors to CWS-Compliance Promotion and Regulatory Development (CPRD).
- April through May – CWS–CPRD prepares legal documents and obtains approvals of the regulatory proposals.
- Early June – Hunting regulations become law.
- July 15 – Hunting regulations summaries are available at Canada Post outlets and on the Environment Canada Web site.
- End of July – CWS–SPASM finalizes the July report containing the final proposals for hunting regulations and the hunting regulations summaries.
- End of August – CWS–CPRD makes regulation consolidations available to CWS Regions.

Note to United States Readers

The annual cycle of regulation development in Canada is earlier than that in the United States. To meet the requirements of the Canadian regulatory process, proposals for hunting regulations must be finalized no later than late February each year. Canadian representatives at the summer Flyway

Council meetings and other hearings are not reporting on what is being considered, but on what has been passed into law.

American Black Duck Harvest Strategy

Progress on the development of an international American Black Duck harvest strategy based on the principles of adaptive harvest management (AHM) has been published in previous CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports. In fall 2004, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and CWS agreed to work towards finalizing an adaptive harvest management approach to determine appropriate levels of harvest for American Black Ducks in Canada and the U.S., based on breeding ground survey information. Models were initially based on wintering ground surveys, so certain technical adjustments will have to be made. These models are currently being updated with breeding pair information.

Meanwhile, CWS and USFWS are working on a provisional harvest strategy until an acceptable AHM approach is available. This interim strategy would be based on population models developed from wintering ground surveys and would seek to maintain a stable harvest rate – one that would see a stable proportion of American Black Ducks harvested from the population over time. A proposal was not yet available at the time of this writing. However, it is likely that a proposal for an interim international American Black Duck harvest strategy will be presented and discussed at the regular fall meetings of the regional fora for discussion of migratory game bird hunting regulations.

The American Black Duck Harvest Strategy Working Group will keep the appropriate regulatory consultative bodies in Canada and United States informed of progress as tools are developed for implementation of adaptive harvest management for American Black Ducks. These bodies will also be informed of progress towards an interim harvest strategy framework for American Black Duck hunting management.

More details on the adaptive management study can be found on the following Web site: http://coopunit.forestry.uga.edu/blackduck/.

Management of the Eastern Population of Barrow's Goldeneye

The eastern population of Barrow's Goldeneye is currently estimated to be about 8 000 individuals (or 1 800 pairs). These birds are known to breed in east-central Quebec, although small numbers may nest in adjacent portions of Newfoundland and Labrador. The status of the eastern Canadian population of Barrow's Goldeneye was reviewed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) in November 2000, and at that time Barrow's Goldeneye was classified as a species of "Special Concern."

Existing zone closures in Quebec and New Brunswick have already significantly reduced the likelihood that hunters will encounter Barrow's Goldeneye, and have achieved consequent reductions in harvest. However, due to the small population size, restricted range and potential threats from human activities, CWS and its partners have agreed that it is important to further minimize the harvest of this listed species, and to involve migratory game bird hunters in its conservation.

In 2007, targeted hunting of Barrow's Goldeneye was eliminated in most of eastern Canada. In 2008, we propose to extend this measure to Quebec by imposing a maximum daily bag limit of one bird and maximum possession limit of two birds in parts of that province as well. The maximum daily bag limit of one bird does not make unintentional shooting illegal, but it does ensure that legitimate hunters who did shoot one Barrow's Goldeneye would cease hunting for the day, or be aware that they would contravene regulations if they continued hunting and shot additional Barrow's Goldeneyes. As Common Goldeneye population levels are stable and high enough to readily support a managed harvest, initiatives to reduce the Barrow's Goldeneye harvest are designed to have a minimum effect on hunting opportunities for Common Goldeneye.

Conversion to Generic Dates System

It is proposed that the season dates for hunting migratory game birds be converted to a system of "generic" descriptions nationwide in fall 2008. "Generic" season dates would be described so that calendar dates (which under the current system must be changed annually to accommodate traditional openings) are replaced by phrases which do not require amendment, except on occasion, for conservation reasons. This system is already in place in a few jurisdictions in Canada.

Some examples of generic season dates:

1) Opens the first Saturday in October and runs

through the last Saturday in November
2) Opens on the Saturday closest to, and not later than, 30 September
3) Opens the third Saturday of September and remains open for the following 107 days inclusive of the opening day
4) October 1 (i.e., regardless of the day of the week on which October 1 falls)
5) Opens on the Tuesday following Thanksgiving Monday

Management of Overabundant Snow Geese

Issue

The rapid growth of most Snow Goose populations is of great concern. Assessments of the environmental effects of the rapidly growing populations of mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese and Greater Snow Geese have been completed by working groups of Canadian and American scientists. Their analyses are contained in the comprehensive reports entitled *Arctic Ecosystems in Peril – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group* (Batt 1997) and *The Greater Snow Goose – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group* (Batt 1998). These working groups concluded that the increase in Snow Goose populations were primarily human induced. Improved farming practices supplying a steady food source along with the safety of refuges have resulted in increased survival and reproductive rates in Snow Geese. These populations have become so large that they are affecting the plant communities at staging areas and breeding grounds on which they and other species rely. Grazing and grubbing by geese not only permanently removes vegetation, but also changes soil salinity, nitrogen dynamics and moisture levels. The result is the alteration or elimination of the plant communities, which in all likelihood will not be restored. Although the Arctic is vast, the areas that support migrating and breeding geese and other companion species are limited in extent and some areas are likely to become inhospitable for decades. Increasing crop damage is also an important consequence of the growing Snow Goose populations.

Increasing numbers of spring migrant Greater Snow Geese are being observed on the tidal marsh habitats in and around Restigouche County, New Brunswick. CWS, in concert with the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources, is examining the possibility of establishing special conservation measures in New Brunswick to assist efforts already in place in Quebec to curtail the rapid population growth and reduce population size of Greater Snow Geese. Consultations will be continued to determine whether the special measures in place in Quebec should be extended to include northwestern New Brunswick.

Regulation

Several concurrent management measures are being undertaken to curtail the rapid population growth and reduce population size to a level consistent with the carrying capacity of the habitat. One measure attempts to increase the mortality rate of Snow Geese by two to three times the rate achieved prior to the introduction of special conservation measures. Beginning in 1999, an amendment to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* created special conditions under which hunters were encouraged to take overabundant species for conservation reasons and, in some cases and subject to specific controls, to use exceptional methods and equipment such as electronic calls and bait. The 1999 and 2000 regulations applied in selected areas of Quebec and Manitoba. Beginning in spring 2001, special conservation measures were also implemented in Saskatchewan and Nunavut. The dates and locations of application of these special conservation measures were determined in consultation with the provincial governments, other organizations and local communities.

Evaluation

Evaluation plans are being implemented to track progress toward the goals of reduced population growth and, ultimately, recovery by plant communities.

For Lesser Snow Geese, the original objectives were to increase the continental harvest to approximately 0.8 to 1.2 million birds annually (Rockwell et al. 1997). These projections were later challenged as being too conservative, and annual harvest requirements of 1.4 to 3.4 million birds were projected using updated information (Cooke et al. 2000; Rockwell and Ankney 2000). Annual continental harvests of mid-continent light geese, which includes approximately 100 000 Ross's Geese, declined from about one million birds in 1999 to about 700 000 birds in 2004 (USFWS and CWS, unpublished data), and have not met the objectives in any year. Photographic and ground-based surveys of some nesting colonies of Lesser Snow Geese suggest that the population has increased since 1997, and survival rates of adult Snow Geese remain high. Lesser Snow Geese remain extremely abundant and continue to have negative effects on Arctic habitats. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the

special measures for mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese is underway.

In the case of Greater Snow Geese, the population objective adopted by the *North American Waterfowl Management Plan* was 500 000 birds, down from the nearly 1.0 million birds present in 1999. A recent evaluation demonstrated that special measures (for which the spring season was key) have been successful in reducing the annual survival rate for adults from about 83% to about 72.5% (Calvert et al. 2007). This is reflected in the spring counts, which show the population to have stabilized at between 800 000 and 1 000 000 birds, which is still well above the goal. Moreover, models show that without a spring harvest, the population would quickly begin to grow again (Gauthier and Reed 2007) because of climatic changes that favour good breeding conditions in the Arctic as well as improved feeding conditions (corn and other crops) on wintering and staging grounds. At the same time, however, it appears that the harvest in Canada has been maximized.

Canada's strategic plan for the 2005–2010 period lays out key directions for management of Greater Snow Geese (Bélanger and Lefebvre 2006). Among these are the following: maintain a good quality long-term survey to estimate the size of the continental population; monitor the response of the population to management measures; achieve the necessary harvest rates in Quebec; work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and state governments toward increasing the harvest of Greater Snow Geese on wintering grounds in the United States; maintain good quality breeding and staging habitats in Quebec; maximize bird watching and hunting opportunities; and review crop damage prevention and compensation programs.

Regulation for 2008–2009

Special measures for spring 2008 are posted on the CWS Web site (http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/reg/abund_e.cfm) and are also shown in Appendix A of this report.

CWS has previously stated its intention to fix the dates for special conservation measures in the Manitoba and Saskatchewan spring hunts for mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese for the period from 2007–2008 to 2010–2011. This means that the regulations that were in effect during spring 2007 remain in effect for spring 2008.

In Quebec and Nunavut, no changes were judged necessary for the spring 2008 special measures. Note that fixed measures may also be considered in future for Nunavut and Quebec.

Similarly, there are no changes proposed in any jurisdiction for fall 2008.

Proposed Changes to Hunting Regulations for the 2008–2009 Season

CWS and the provinces and territories have jointly developed the regulatory proposals presented here. Other proposals consistent with these may be sent to the appropriate CWS Regional Director by any interested organization or individual. To facilitate the comparison of changes proposed in this text with current regulations, the summaries of the 2006 *Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations* are included in Appendix C.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Waterfowler Heritage Days

The amendment to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* to allow implementation of Waterfowler Heritage Days in Canadian jurisdictions has been described extensively in previous reports, and was approved on August 31, 2000. Since 2000, Waterfowler Heritage Days have been implemented in several provinces across Canada. In 2006, CWS received a request to implement Waterfowler Heritage Days in Newfoundland and Labrador.

CWS is requesting public comments on the proposal to implement Waterfowler Heritage Days in Newfoundland and Labrador. **It is proposed** that a Waterfowler Heritage Day be held on the day before the season opening on or before the third Saturday of September.

Waterfowler Heritage Days are intended to provide young hunters with the opportunity to practise their skills and to reinforce the training acquired through provincial and federal safety courses in a safe, controlled environment. On Waterfowler Heritage Days, only fully qualified hunters under the age of majority, and within the age permitted by provincial hunting legislation, are permitted to hunt, accompanied by a licensed adult hunter who will provide guidance as a mentor. Young hunters participating in Waterfowler Heritage Days need not purchase a federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit (MGBHP) for the day but are required to carry evidence of successful completion of all mandatory provincial or territorial safety testing requirements, including hunter and firearm training courses. If young hunters elect to hunt at other times during the hunting season, outside of the Waterfowler Heritage Days, they (along with all other hunters) are required to purchase the MGBHP.

Mentors must be at least 18 years of age and hold a valid MGBHP. Each mentor may

accompany up to two qualified young hunters. Mentors are not permitted to carry a firearm, or to hunt. Mentors provide guidance and advice on firearms safety and on hunting etiquette and methods such as site selection, decoy setup and removal, dog handling, and bird retrieval.

Young hunters are encouraged to participate in Waterfowler Heritage Days. The days will provide a quality hunting experience in a structured, non-competitive environment. Mentors will have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge to younger hunters.

The regulation of age requirements for possession and use of firearms is dealt with by the federal government in the *Firearms Act,* and in Newfoundland and Labrador, the provincial regulations currently restrict hunting with a firearm to persons 16 years of age or older. Requirements are in place in provincial and federal regulations to ensure there is proper safety training, supervision, and testing before people may become hunters. The federal *Firearms Act* provides for minors to hold a license allowing the possession of firearms for hunting, target practice or instruction in the use of firearms. A minor's possession license may not be issued without the consent of a parent or guardian.

Given this framework, the amendment to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* comes into effect at the fulfillment of those programs to provide a safe, controlled introduction to waterfowl hunting for young people who have already completed all requisite training and testing. The overriding objective of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* is conservation of migratory game bird species, and knowledgeable, well-trained hunters are important contributors to this objective.

Prince Edward Island

It is proposed that Waterfowler Heritage Day be held on the third Saturday in September (September 20, 2008). No other regulatory changes are proposed.

Nova Scotia

It is proposed that Waterfowler Heritage Day be held on September 20, 2008. No other regulatory changes are proposed.

New Brunswick

September Canada Goose Seasons

The September Canada Goose hunting season implemented in 2007 will continue in 2008.

It is proposed that the dates for early September Canada Goose hunting season in New Brunswick be as follows in 2008:

- September 2–September 12 in Zone 1
- September 2–September 12 in Zone 2

Waterfowler Heritage Days

It is proposed that Waterfowler Heritage Day be held on September 20, 2008.

Quebec

Barrow's Goldeneye

For conservation purposes, as described in the section "Management of the Eastern Population of Barrow's Goldeneye" in this report, **it is proposed** that targeted hunting of the Barrow's Goldeneye population of eastern Canada be eliminated by imposing a maximum daily bag limit of one bird and a maximum possession limit of two birds in Quebec.

Districts F, G, H and I

It is proposed that districts F, G, H and I be merged. This measure is part of a desire to simplify the regulations. The existing regulations in these districts are identical. As such, this change does not entail any regulatory amendments other than defining the new district created.

Canada Goose

In North America, the resident Canada Goose population grew rapidly during the 1990s. This significant increase has led managers to change the hunting regulations frequently for this population in order to reduce their numbers. In Quebec, the length of the goose hunting season since 2006 has been 107 days, the maximum number of days allowed under the existing regulations.

It is suggested that the goose hunting regulations be amended to increase the daily bag limit. This measure, which will promote increased hunting pressure on resident geese, should have limited impact on the hunting of migratory geese. The criterion used for defining this impact is that less than 10% of band returns for a region must be from migratory geese. In Quebec, during September, the 10% criterion is adhered to, although a higher number of migratory geese are harvested during the last five days of September. **It is therefore proposed** that the daily bag limit for

Canada Geese for part of September be increased. **It is also proposed** that the possession limit be increased, in this case for the entire season.

Opening Date for Waterfowl Hunting

In 2007, CWS undertook to study the impact of advancing the waterfowl hunting opening date by looking at two criteria, namely waterfowl conservation and hunting pressure. Due to a significant decline in the number of hunters and the duck harvest in recent years, CWS believes that the impact on waterfowl resulting from advancing the opening date will be negligible or low except for the Blue-winged Teal. This species, which migrates early in the season, could see its daily bag limit reduced in districts A, B, C, D, E and J. The proposed scenario allows advancing the opening date by an average of three days a year over a six-year period, compared to the current scenario.

The Canadian Wildlife Service proposes the following changes:

Waterfowl hunting in the merged districts F, G, H and I (see previous proposal) would open on the first Saturday after September 18 and close on the first Saturday after January 1 of the following year, with that Saturday being included in the hunting days.

In districts B, C, D and E, the opening and closing days for waterfowl hunting would be, respectively, the first Saturday after September 11 and the first Saturday after December 25.

This scenario would also extend the length of the waterfowl hunting season to 107 days, the maximum number of days allowed under the existing regulations. Note that Waterfowler Heritage Day would still be held on the Saturday prior to the opening of waterfowl hunting season.

The following would be the new wording for the districts in question:

Waterfowler Heritage Day in the merged districts F, G, H and I (see previous proposal) will be on the first Saturday after September 11.

Waterfowler Heritage Day in districts B, C, D and E will be on the first Saturday after September 4.

Ontario

Extending Duck Hunting Seasons to 107 Days

The *Migratory Birds Convention* allows for a maximum total season length of 107 days for waterfowl hunting in the United States and Canada. Given the large declines in hunter numbers and duck harvest in Ontario over the past 35 years, there is no reason to restrict season length to less than the maximum allowed under the Convention. Currently, in Ontario the total season length for ducks is 106 days in the Hudson-James Bay District, 97 days in the Northern District, between 97 and 104 days in the Central District depending on the year and between 90 and 97 days in the Southern District. **It is proposed** that, beginning in the 2008–2009 season, the open season for ducks be set at 107 days in all Ontario waterfowl hunting districts.

The number of waterfowl hunting permits sold annually in Ontario has decreased by nearly two thirds from about 150 000 in the mid-1970s to around 55 000 in recent years. There has been a similar decline in the total number of ducks harvested in Ontario from over 900 000 to around 300 000 per year over the same time period even though hunting seasons are slightly longer now than they were 30 years ago. In addition, human population growth and residential development have vastly increased the number of areas where no hunting is permitted, effectively creating sanctuaries offering protection to local and migrating waterfowl. The extra hunting days will be added to the end of the duck season, when fewer hunters are active, many wetlands and agricultural lands are already ice or snow-covered most years and relatively few ducks are available for harvest. From 2001 to 2006, the average proportion of the annual duck harvest during the last full week of hunting was 1.9% of the total number of ducks taken or about 6 000 ducks. If the same daily harvest rate was maintained during the extra days to be added, then between 8 000 and 14 000 additional ducks could conceivably be harvested in Ontario. For American Black Ducks, the potential increase would be between about 800 and 1 500. It is expected that the actual additional harvest of ducks resulting from extending the season would be much lower than these estimates given the steep decline in daily harvest rate for both total ducks and American Black Ducks that begins shortly after opening day and continues through to the end of the season. The impact on other species such as rails, moorhens, coots, snipe and geese other than Canada and Cackling Geese is expected to be minimal.

Increasing Canada and Cackling Goose Daily Bag Limits during Special Seasons

Regulations for Canada Geese in Ontario seek to maintain a high level of harvest of the expanding temperate-breeding population (TBP) while limiting harvest of northern-breeding populations, mainly the Atlantic Population (AP) and the Southern James Bay Population (SJBP). Harvest of TBP

Canada Geese has been increased through implementation of special seasons with higher bag limits before and after the regular waterfowl hunting season. Despite measures to date, the TBP continues to grow and expand its range. The maximum number of hunting days (107) allowed under the *Migratory Birds Convention* is already being used to increase harvest and limit growth of the TBP, so we proposed that the daily bag limitbe increased. **It is proposed** that the daily bag limit of Canada or Cackling Geese be increased from eight birds to 10 during special seasons in early September and in February in most Wildlife Management Units.

Special seasons are timed to occur when fewer northern migrant geese are present so the extra days and higher bag limits will not significantly increase harvest of these populations. Between 2000 and 2004, 181 banded AP geese were reported shot in southern Ontario. Of these, three (1.7%) were reported shot during the early special season (before 22 September) and one (0.6%) was reported shot during the late special season in February. During the same years, 255 banded SJBP geese were reported shot in southern Ontario of which 35 (13.7%) were reported shot in early September and none in February. These data show that increasing the special season bag limit will have little impact on AP geese. The impact on SJBP geese could be greater; however, southern Ontario TBP's roughly doubling in size since 2000 is expected to provide significant buffering of the harvest of SJBP geese. Nevertheless, to limit any potential increase in harvest of SJBP geese, the current daily bag limit of eight would be maintained during special seasons in core SJBP areas where there are also regular season restrictions on daily bag limits, namely Wildlife Management Units 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 93 and 94.

Canada and Cackling Goose Season Length in Wildlife Management Unit 94

In the Southern District of Ontario, Wildlife Management Unit 94 has had, since the early 1990s, fewer hunting days for Canada Geese than other units (currently 69 days compared to 107 days in all other areas) and a smaller daily bag limit (two per day compared to five per day in most other areas). Season and bag restrictions in this area were put into place with the intent of protecting migrant SJBP geese. In spite of these severe restrictions, the number of SJBP geese has not increased over the past two decades. The TBP has grown substantially during that time, however, resulting in a growing number of complaints about nuisance geese in summer. A similar situation is found in several Mississippi Flyway states. Recent discussions among Mississippi Flyway biologists and managers have led to the conclusion that a better strategy to manage both populations is to remove most of the restrictions on harvest with the expectation that the much larger TBP will buffer any negative impact on the smaller SJBP. **It is proposed**, for 2008–2009, that the mid-season closure of Canada and Cackling Goose hunting be removed in Wildlife Management Unit 94. As a precautionary measure, the daily bag limit will remain restricted at two birds per day for the regular season until the impact of the longer season can be evaluated. The situation will be monitored over the coming years, and increasing the bag limit will be considered if population and harvest data support such action.

Sunday Hunting in Southern District

Beginning in 1998, Sunday hunting of migratory birds in areas of the Southern District already closed to hunting on Sundays by provincial regulations was also prohibited by federal regulations in order to use compensatory days for those Sundays to apply to special hunting seasons for Canada Geese. The intent was to apply additional harvest pressure on the TBP, whose numbers were increasing exponentially along with the level of damage and nuisance problems they caused. In 2006, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources re-instituted Sunday gun-hunting in all southern Ontario municipalities that consented to the change. CWS, desiring to harmonize federal and provincial regulations to the extent possible, similarly allowed Sunday hunting of migratory birds in some parts of the Southern District by lifting the prohibition put in place in 1998. In those areas allowing Sunday hunting of migratory birds, some special Canada and Cackling Goose seasons were discontinued in order not to exceed the maximum number of hunting days allowed under the *Migratory Birds Convention*.

Re-instituting Sunday hunting is beneficial for management of TBP Canada Geese. Sunday hunting is expected to result in an increase in the harvest of TBP Canada Geese for the following reasons: 1) the daily rate of band returns from this population is higher during the regular hunting season, even without Sundays, than during late special Canada Goose hunting seasons, and 2) by allowing Sunday hunting, the available number of hunting days for hunters who work or attend school from Monday to Friday will effectively be doubled.

However, because not all municipalities approved Sunday hunting, CWS did not consider that a blanket authorization of Sunday hunting throughout the Southern District would be

desirable. Losing the use of compensatory days in areas that still would not allow Sunday hunting under provincial legislation would lead to a net decrease in opportunities to harvest Canada Geese. In 2006 and 2007, the following criteria were taken into consideration in deciding in which areas Sunday hunting for migratory birds would be allowed:

(1) Sunday hunting for migratory birds was allowed (or not) for entire provincial Wildlife Management Units (WMUs) only. No smaller divisions, such as individual municipalities, were considered.
(2) In order to maintain the greatest possible hunting pressure on TBP Canada Geese, and considering point (1) above, Sunday hunting for migratory birds was allowed in WMUs where municipalities representing the majority of the land surface gave their consent to the change in provincial regulations. In these areas, special late Canada Goose seasons were discontinued and the length of the regular hunting season was adjusted so as not to exceed the maximum number of days allowed under the *Migratory Birds Convention*. In other WMUs, the federal prohibition on Sunday hunting remained in place, and special late Canada Goose seasons were maintained.

Initially, 79 southern Ontario municipalities consented to re-instituting Sunday hunting. Based on the above criteria, in the fall of 2006, the federal Sunday hunting prohibition was lifted in 13 WMUs (60–72). Following the setting of regulations for the 2006–2007 season, several more municipalities opted to allow Sunday hunting. In fall 2007, two more WMUs, 83 and 95, met criterion (2) above, and Sunday hunting of migratory birds was allowed. Following recent municipal decisions, at least two additional WMUs (73 and 75) will be eligible in 2008–2009. As more municipal governments review the Sunday hunting option and decide in favour, more WMUs will meet the above criteria. Conversely, some municipalities have reversed a previous decision to allow Sunday hunting and now prohibit it. All of this means that amendments to federal regulations will be required on a regular basis. In order to avoid the situation of continually amending federal regulations in response to municipal decisions to allow or disallow Sunday hunting, **it is proposed** that the criteria for making changes only in complete Wildlife Management Units be dropped and the lifting of the prohibition be extended to all municipalities that have re-instituted Sunday hunting. Late (February) special Canada Goose-only seasons will be discontinued in those municipalities allowing Sunday hunting in order not to exceed 107 hunting days a year but will be maintained in municipalities that do not allow hunting on Sundays.

Manitoba

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2008–2009 season.

Saskatchewan

Greater White-fronted Geese

Permits sold to non-resident Canadians account for approximately 500 of the more than 18 000 migratory bird hunting permits sold in Saskatchewan. Non-resident Canadians harvest, on average, 2% of the Greater White-fronted Geese taken in the province. Saskatchewan supports the principle of equal access for all Canadian residents to the migratory bird resource. The bag limit for Saskatchewan residents is four Greater White-fronted Geese. Currently, the bag limit for non-resident Canadians is three Greater White-fronted Geese. **It is proposed** that the regulations be amended to increase the bag limit of Greater White-fronted Geese from three birds to four for non-resident Canadians. The possession limit will be twice the daily bag limit.

Canada and Cackling Geese

To allow equal access for all Canadian residents, **it is proposed** that the regulations be amended to allow non-resident Canadians to hunt Canada Geese from September 1 through 9 in Hunting District No. 2 (South). Previously, hunting during this period in this district had been open to Saskatchewan residents only.

All Geese

The number of Saskatchewan residents and non-resident Canadians hunting in Saskatchewan has decreased to fewer than 9 000 from 50 000 in 1980. Saskatchewan wishes to provide additional recreational opportunities to Saskatchewan and non-resident Canadian hunters in an effort to increase or at least sustain current hunter numbers. In some parts of the province where hunting is currently restricted to mornings only, **it is proposed** that hunting hours be extended to allow all-day hunting for all goose species for Saskatchewan and non-resident Canadian hunters. This would apply throughout Hunting

District No. 2, (South), and in Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 43, 47–59 and 67–69 of District 1 (North), and would be allowed throughout the open season beginning September 1.

Alberta

Sandhill Crane Hunting

There currently is no hunting season for Sandhill Cranes in Alberta, although they are harvested in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and several United States jurisdictions. For the past several years, sportsmen in Alberta have requested a hunting season for Sandhill Cranes. A Sandhill Crane season represents an additional opportunity to hunt a recognized game species, which may encourage continued participation by migratory game bird hunters. The mid-continent population of Sandhill Cranes can support additional harvest, and the international management plan supports a hunting season in Alberta. However, the *General Status of Alberta Wild Species 2005* classifies the Sandhill Crane as a sensitive species in Alberta, because of the susceptibility to disturbance of cranes nesting in the boreal forest. At the same time, the report recognizes that the Sandhill Crane population in Alberta is doing very well with no concern about population status. Overall, the mid-continent population of Sandhill Cranes, which includes the Alberta-nesting birds, is increasing and is not at risk. With the support of the Central Flyway Council and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, **CWS and the province of Alberta are** conducting further consultations regarding the potential for a Sandhill Crane hunting season in the future and are inviting public comments on the initiative.

Electronic Snow Goose Calls

In an effort to increase the harvest and potentially reverse the population growth rates of Snow Geese, jurisdictions throughout mid-continent North America have been encouraged to liberalize regulations to facilitate increased harvest of Snow Geese. For example, the CWS Waterfowl Committee is considering proposing that electronic Snow Goose calls be allowed during the open hunting season for Snow Geese in Alberta, although they have not been permitted for hunting any species in the province. The use of electronic Snow Goose calls would only be legal if the decoys used during the hunt represented white or blue phase Snow Geese. Electronic Snow Goose calls would not be allowed if any other goose decoys were used, and electronic calls of other goose species would not be legal.

The use of electronic Snow Goose calls for the hunting of Snow Geese is currently allowed in other parts of Canada and in parts of the United States as a possible means of increasing the harvest. Field studies have demonstrated that the use of electronic Snow Goose calls during seasons that are open for dark geese (Canada and White-fronted Geese) does not result in the increased harvest of dark geese.

British Columbia

Canvasback, Northern Pintails, Harlequin Ducks and Goldeneyes

It is proposed that the current restrictive regulations on Canvasback, Northern Pintails, Harlequin Ducks and goldeneyes be maintained.

Duck, Coot, and Snipe Season, Snow Goose and Ross's Goose Season, and Greater White-fronted Goose Season

In Hunting Districts 1 and 2, **the following minor date adjustments are proposed** for the regular hunting season to provide for traditional weekend openings and to accommodate Waterfowler Heritage Days:

For Hunting District No. 1:

For Ducks, Coots and Snipe and for Snow and Ross's Goose seasons only:
October 11, 2008, to January 23, 2009

For Hunting District No. 2:

For Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5, for Snow Goose and Ross's Goose seasons only:
October 11, 2008, to January 4, 2009 and
February 20, 2009, to March 10, 2009

For Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-10 inclusive and 2-12 to 2-19 inclusive, and for Ducks, Coots and Snipe only:
October 11, 2008, to January 4, 2009

Two regulatory changes are being considered to increase Lesser Snow Goose harvest in Region 2:

1. Increase the bag/possession limit from 5/10 to 8/16 (i.e., the same as for ducks)
2. Increase the bag/possession limit from 5/10 to 10/20 (i.e., double the current limits)

Pacific Population of Western Canada Goose

Over the last few years, a number of strategies, including the introduction of multiple seasons ("split seasons") have been implemented in the southern part of the province to increase the harvest of resident Canada Geese. It is proposed that the current opening and closing date for each split season in Districts 3 and 8 be maintained. Minor date adjustments to the regular and split season dates are proposed for Hunting Districts 1 and 2 to provide for traditional weekend openings.

For Hunting District No. 1:

For Provincial Management Units 1-3 and 1-8 to 1-15 inclusive:
October 11, 2008, to January 23, 2009

For Provincial Management Units 1-1, 1-2 and 1-4 to 1-7 inclusive:
September 6 to September 14, 2008
October 11 to November 23, 2008
December 20, 2008 to January 4, 2009
February 3, to March 10, 2009

For Hunting District No. 2:

For Provincial Management Units 2-5 to 2-7 inclusive, 2-9, 2-10, and 2-12 to 2-17 inclusive:
October 11, 2008, to January 23, 2009

For Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18 and 2-19:
September 6 to September 14, 2008
October 11 to November 23, 2008
December 20, 2008, to January 4, 2009
February 3 to March 10, 2009

For Provincial Management Unit 2-11 only:
September 10 to December 23, 2008

Waterfowler Heritage Days

For Hunting District No. 1

Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for October 4 and 5, 2008.

For Hunting District No. 2

Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for October 4 and 5, 2008, for Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-10 inclusive and 2-12 to 2-19 inclusive for ducks and Canada Geese only, and, additionally, in Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5 only, for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese. Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for September 6 and 7, 2008, in Provincial Management Unit 2-11, for ducks and Canada Geese only.

For Hunting District No. 3

Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for September 6 and 7, 2008.

For Hunting District No. 4

Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for September 6 and 7, 2008.

For Hunting District No. 5

Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for September 13 and 14, 2008.

For Hunting District No. 6

Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for September 13 and 14, 2008, for Provincial Management Units 6-3 and 6-11 to 6-14 inclusive.
Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for September 6 and 7, 2008, for Provincial Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10 inclusive, and 6-15 to 6-30 inclusive.

For Hunting District No. 8

Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for September 6 and 7, 2008.

Nunavut

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2008-2009 season.

Northwest Territories

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2008-2009 season.

Yukon Territory

In June 2006 the Mayo District Renewable Resources Council sent a letter to the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board (YFWMB) requesting that the YFWMB research the conservation issues associated with changing the *Migratory Birds Regulations* to allow for an earlier season opening in portions of the Yukon. The potential to allow earlier opening dates for qualified northern residents was made possible by the 1995 protocol amending the *Migratory Birds Convention.*

In April 2007 the YFWMB sent a letter to Environment Canada requesting that departmental staff work with the YFWMB to assess the merits

and conservation impacts of the proposal and if appropriate pursue regulatory change. Staff at CWS worked with the YFWMB in 2007 to assess the merits and impacts of the proposal, and to investigate whether the necessary legal tools were available. Based on this review, in December 2007 the YFWMB forwarded its recommendations to the Minister of Environment.

It is proposed that the *Migratory Birds Regulations* be amended to 1) add a third Yukon hunting district by dividing the southern zone at the 62nd parallel; 2) prohibit the hunting of flightless birds; and 3) open the waterfowl hunting season on August 15 in the zones north of 62 degrees north latitude, with the zone south of 62 degrees maintaining an opening date of September 1.

Updates to the *Migratory Birds Regulations*

Hunting from a vehicle for mobility impaired hunters

The Field and Stream Association for Manitobans with Disabilities has contacted CWS requesting that an amendment to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* be considered to allow the use of a vehicle while hunting migratory birds. The Association reported that the provincial hunting regulations in Manitoba had been modified to allow a permanently disabled hunter to discharge a firearm from a stationary vehicle while hunting for big game.

CWS is developing a proposal to address the concerns of the Field and Stream Association of Manitobans with Disabilities.

New prohibition regarding wastage of migratory birds

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* have several provisions to ensure the sustainable use of migratory game bird populations. Some provisions deal directly with the setting of bag and possession limits and season opening dates, while other provisions address hunting methods and equipment, the obligation of retrieving birds, and more. All these tools contribute to the maintenance and sustainable use of migratory bird populations. The regulations do not, however, have a provision that explicitly prohibits the wastage of migratory game birds.

The absence of a provision prohibiting wastage has been noted by several interest groups, including Aboriginal hunters. It is clear that such a prohibition falls within the spirit of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, amended by a protocol in 1995 in which the values associated with migratory birds are emphasized in the preamble, which states that Canada and the United States remain "committed to the long-term conservation of shared species of migratory birds for their nutritional, social, cultural, spiritual, ecological, economic, and aesthetic values . . . ".

Several provincial regulations addressing the conservation of wildlife have specific provisions that prohibit wastage; however, these regulations do not always cover migratory birds. CWS is developing a regulatory proposal that would prohibit wastage of migratory birds.

Addition of a new non-toxic shot

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* and the *Wildlife Area Regulations* have been amended to (1) update the definition of non-toxic shot to include tungsten-iron-nickel-copper shot as an approved non-toxic alternative, (2) make minor adjustments to the existing definitions of tungsten-nickel-iron and tungsten-bronze-iron shots and (3) ensure that the definition is consistent in all federal wildlife regulations. The proposal was published in *Canada Gazette I* on December 9, 2006, for a formal 30-day period of public comment. No comments were received. The final regulations were approved by the Governor-in-Council on June 14, 2007, and are now law.

All available evidence indicates that the new shot type is not toxic to migratory game birds or their environments. In addition, the revised definitions of tungsten-nickel-iron and tungsten-bronze-iron will continue to ensure non-toxicity while permitting the broadest range possible of alternative formulations. These amendments allow additional options for manufacturers and hunters.

In the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, the definition of "non-toxic shot" includes: bismuth shot, steel shot, tin shot, tungsten-bronze-iron shot, tungsten-iron shot, tungsten-matrix shot, tungsten-nickel-iron shot and tungsten-polymer shot. To this list was added tungsten-iron-nickel-copper shot, consisting of, by weight:

a) 40–76% tungsten,
b) 10–37% iron,
c) 9–16% copper,
d) 5–7% nickel and
e) not more than 1% lead or zinc.

In addition, the definition of "tungsten-nickel-iron" was amended as follows:

(a) not more than 90% tungsten (formerly "at least 50% tungsten"),

(b) not more than 90% iron (formerly "at least

15%"),

(c) not more than 40% nickel, (formerly "35%") and

d) not more than 1% of any other element.

Finally, the definition of "tungsten-bronze-iron" was amended as follows:

(a) not more than 90% tungsten (formerly "at least 50% tungsten")

(b) not more than 90% tin (formerly "at least 3%")

(c) not more than 90% iron (formerly "at least 0.5% iron")

(d) not more than 45% copper

(e) not more than 1% each of any other element.

Amendment to allow for the temporary possession of migratory birds for disease testing

According to section 6(b) of the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, "no person shall have in his possession a live migratory bird, or a carcass, skin, nest or egg of a migratory bird . . . except under authority of a permit therefor." In order to assist provincial, territorial, municipal and federal government employees, as well as the public, in surveillance for avian influenza in wild birds found dead, the temporary possession of migratory birds is currently allowed under a ministerial order (issued under section 36 of the *Migratory Birds Regulations*). As it is envisioned that surveillance for diseases in migratory birds will continue as an ongoing measure, CWS is developing a regulatory proposal to amend the *Migratory Birds Regulations* to exempt individuals from the prohibition against the possession of migratory birds in defined cases of temporary possession for disease testing.

For more information on avian influenza surveillance, please visit the following Web site: http://wildlife1.usask.ca/en/aiv/index.php.

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Appendices

Appendix A. Special Conservation Measures – Spring 2008

MEASURES IN QUEBEC CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Item	Column 1 Area	Column 2 Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Column 3 Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	District A	May 1 to June 30	Recorded bird calls *(d)*, *(f)*
2.	District B	None	Not applicable
3.	Districts C and D	April 1 to May 31 *(a)*	Recorded bird calls *(d)*, *(f)*
4.	District E	April 1 to May 31 *(a)*	Recorded bird calls *(d)*, *(f)*; bait or bait crop area *(e)*
5	Districts F,G,H, and I	April 1 to May 31 *(a)*,*(b)*,*(c)*	Recorded bird calls *(d)*, *(f)*; bait or bait crop area *(e)*
6.	District J	None	Not applicable

(a) Hunting and hunting equipment (decoys) are allowed only on farmland.

(b) In District F, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the road right-of-way of Route 132 between Forgues Street at Berthier-sur-Mer and the eastern limit of Cap-Saint-Ignace municipality.

(c) In District G, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt north of the St. Lawrence River and south of a line located at 1 000 m north of Highway 40 between Montée St-Laurent and the Maskinongé River. On the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the railroad right-of-way located near Route 132 between the Nicolet River in the east and Lacerte Road in the west.

(d) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

(e) Hunting with bait or in a bait crop area is permitted if the Regional Director has given consent in writing pursuant to section 23.3.

(f) The decoys used when hunting with recorded Snow Goose calls must represent only white-phase Snow Geese in adult or juvenile plumage (white or gray).

MEASURES IN MANITOBA CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Item	Column 1 Area	Column 2 Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Column 3 Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Zone 1	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (*a*), (*b*)
2.	Zone 2	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (*a*), (*b*)
3.	Zone 3	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (*a*), (*b*)
4.	Zone 4	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (*a*), (*b*)

(*a*) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

(*b*) If decoys are used when hunting with recorded Snow Goose calls, the decoys must represent white or blue phase Snow Geese only.

MEASURES IN SASKATCHEWAN CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Item	Column 1 Area	Column 2 Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Column 3 Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	East of 106° W longitude	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (*a*), (*b*)
2.	West of 106° W longitude	April 1 to April 30	Recorded bird calls (*a*), (*b*)

(*a*) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

(*b*) If decoys are used when hunting with recorded Snow Goose calls, the decoys must represent white or blue phase Snow Geese.

MEASURES IN NUNAVUT CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Item	Column 1 Area	Column 2 Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Column 3 Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Throughout Nunavut	May 1–June 7	Recorded bird calls (*a*), (*b*)

(*a*) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

(*b*) If using decoys when hunting with recorded snow goose calls, decoys must be white.

Appendix B. Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting

(Revised June 1999 and updated December 2001 by the Canadian Wildlife Service Executive Committee)

A. Description of Regulations

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* are part of the regulations respecting the protection of migratory birds in general, as mandated by the *Migratory Birds Convention* (MBC). According to the *MBC Act, 1994*, the Governor in Council may make regulations providing for:

1. The periods during which, or the geographic areas in which, migratory birds may be killed.
2. The species and number of migratory game birds that a person may kill in any period when doing so is permitted by the regulation.
3. The manner in which migratory game birds may be killed and the equipment that may be used.
4. The periods in each year during which a person may have in possession migratory game birds killed during the season when the taking of such birds was legal, and the number of birds that may be possessed.

This document deals with these four aspects of regulation, although the *Migratory Birds Regulations* deal with other areas as well.

B. Guiding Principles

Guiding principles for migratory bird hunting regulations include those laid out in the Guidelines for Wildlife Policy in Canada as approved by the Wildlife Ministers at the Wildlife Ministers Conference, 30 September 1982. In particular, the most relevant principles are:

1. The maintenance of viable natural wildlife stocks always takes precedence over their use.
2. Canadians are temporary custodians, not the owners, of their wildlife heritage.
3. Canadians are free to enjoy and use wildlife in Canada, subject to laws aimed at securing its sustainable enjoyment and use.
4. The cost of management essential to preserving viable populations of wildlife should be borne by all Canadians; special management measures required to permit intensive uses should be supported by the users.
5. Wildlife has intrinsic, social and economic values, but wildlife sometimes causes problems that require management.
6. Conservation of wildlife relies upon a well-informed public.

C. Objectives of the Migratory Game Birds Hunting Regulations

1. To provide an opportunity for Canadians to hunt migratory game birds, by establishing hunting seasons. Guidelines for hunting regulations are described in Section D. Briefly, regulations should be based on a number of features specific to the geographic area under consideration. Factors such as the timing of arrival and departure of migrating birds, the status of local breeding populations, fledging of local broods and completion of the moult of successfully breeding females, and other special issues such as the status of species, should be used to determine the most effective hunting regulations. Sometimes regulations may need to be based on the species of highest conservation concern.
2. To manage the take of migratory game birds at levels compatible with the species' ability to sustain healthy populations consistent with the available habitat throughout their range.
3. To conserve the genetic diversity within migratory game bird populations.
4. To provide hunting opportunity in various parts of Canada within the limits imposed by the abundance, migration, and distribution patterns of migratory bird populations, and with due respect for the traditional

use of the migratory game bird resource in Canada.

5. To limit the accidental killing of a migratory game bird species requiring protection because of poor population status, where there is a reasonable possibility that a hunter might confuse that species with another for which there is an open season.

6. To assist, at times and in specific locations, in the prevention of damage to natural habitat or depredation of agricultural crops by migratory game birds.

D. Guidelines for the Regulations on Migratory Game Bird Hunting

1. Regulations shall be established according to the requirements of the *Migratory Birds Convention* and the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994.*

2. Regulations shall address the Principles of Section B and the Objectives of Section C.

3. Unless needs dictate otherwise, hunting regulations will be changed as little as possible from year to year.

4. Regulations should be simple and readily enforceable.

5. Where a conflict arises between allocation of harvest among jurisdictions and the conservation of migratory game bird populations, the conservation objective shall take precedence.

6. When uncertainty exists about the status of a migratory game bird population, a precautionary approach will be taken in establishing sustainable hunting regulations.

7. Hunting regulations may not discriminate among Canadian hunters based on their province or territory of residence. This guideline does not preclude recognition of Aboriginal rights.

8. Regulations should be consistent in jurisdictions where important concentration areas for staging waterfowl straddle borders.

9. Where possible, regional, national and international harvest strategies will be developed among management agencies that share populations. Regulations will be designed to meet mutual targets for harvest, harvest rate or population size.

10. Specific regulation changes will be developed through a process of co-management and public consultation with other interested groups and individuals.

11. Hunting regulations should be consistent with terms of agreements in Aboriginal land claim settlements.

E. Regulatory Process

Regulations may be established each year in one of two ways: selection of a regulatory package from a pre-established set of possible packages, or through an annual regulatory consultation process.

Pre-established sets of regulatory alternatives:
Regulatory alternatives may be pre-established according to the guidelines outlined in section D, with the selection made in any year based on a predetermined set of conditions. For example, a set of three regulatory packages with decreasing harvest rates could be described: liberal, moderate and restrictive. The criteria for annual selection among the alternatives could be based on the results of population surveys. This method would reduce the time required to conduct the usual annual process, simplify the implementation of multi-jurisdictional harvest strategies, and increase the predictability of regulations.

Annual regulatory process:
The Minister of Environment must be in a position to proceed with any changes to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* for the upcoming hunting season by the second Monday in June. To ensure that the regulations are made with the best possible advice, a broad process of consultation must be carried out. Reports produced as part of this process may be obtained from Regional Directors, Environmental Conservation, or the Director, Wildlife Conservation Branch, Canadian Wildlife Service.

1. The Canadian Wildlife Service, national office, issues a status report on migratory game bird populations at the beginning of November. This report describes the biological information available to determine the status of each population.

2. Regional officials (biologists and management) of the Canadian Wildlife Service and provincial and territorial wildlife officials will consult with non-government organizations and interested individuals on issues related to hunting regulations for the coming season. To ensure that all parties have access to the best possible biological information, the November status report may be used as an aid.

3. The initial suggestions for regulation changes will be developed through regional consultation processes. These processes may vary among regions, but should include active participation by provincial and territorial wildlife agencies, wildlife co-management boards and affected stakeholders. The changes, with rationale and predicted effect (Section F) are described in a regulation report issued at the end of December from the national office. This report allows inter-regional and international consideration of proposed changes.

4. Public and organizational comments on the proposals outlined in the December report should be sent to the appropriate Regional Director, or the Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service.

5. Final regulation proposals, incorporating input from the consultations, are submitted from the Regional Directors of Environmental Conservation to the Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service, by the end of March.

6. The regulation proposals are moved, by the national office, through the process for consideration by the government beginning in June.

7. Population surveys are carried out throughout the year. From time to time these surveys may show an unexpected change in migratory game bird populations that require a sudden revision to the national regulation proposals.

8. The final regulations, as approved by the Governor-in-Council and the Special Committee of Council, are described in a report which is distributed to all involved parties. Each purchaser of a migratory game bird hunting permit receives a summary of the regulations for that province.

F. Items to Be Addressed in Regulatory Proposals

Proposals to change migratory game bird hunting regulations should address the following questions:

1. What is the goal of the regulatory change?
2. How does the change address the Objectives and Guidelines set out in this document?
3. What is the predicted effect of the proposal? An analysis based on existing data sources should be included.
4. How will the actual effect of the regulatory change be measured?

The proposals should be as concise as possible, while still including the required elements. A simplified rationale would apply for regulations that carry out previously negotiated harvest strategies and agreements.

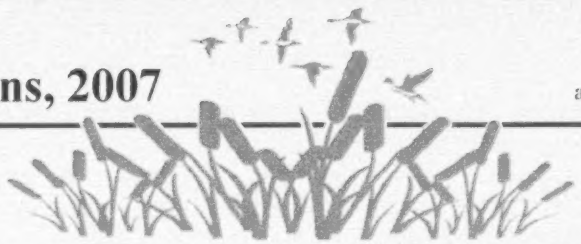
Appendix C. 2007 Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries by Province and Territory

See the following pages for the summaries. The summaries are also available on the CWS national Web site at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/reg/index_E.cfm.

Environment Canada | Environnement Canada

Newfoundland and Labrador

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2007



Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

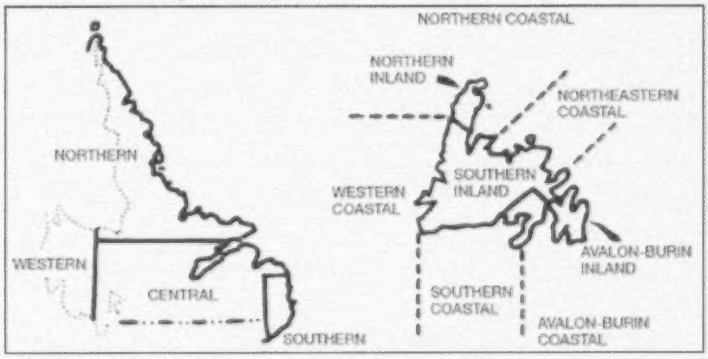
Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information regarding fines, general prohibitions, permitted methods of hunting and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, description of hunting zones, and other regulations, you may contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1201
Lewisporte, Newfoundland and Labrador A0G 3A0
Tel.: 709-535-0601
Fax: 709-535-2743
www.ns.ec.gc.ca/wildlife/index.html

Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions. The season lengths implemented in 1998 for eiders, Long-tailed Ducks (Oldsquaw or hounds), scoters, and mergansers remain in effect.

Waterfowl and Snipe Hunting Zones



"Coastal" refers to that portion of the coast lying within 100 metres of the mean ordinary high-water mark, including the coastal portions of offshore islands and the adjacent marine coastal waters.

Migratory bird hunters: It is illegal to hunt migratory birds, including sea ducks, from a power boat unless the motor is not in operation and all forward progress of the boat has ceased. This regulation does not apply to persons hunting murres (turrs).

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, murres (turrs), and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

For conservation purposes, the maximum daily bag of one Barrow's Goldeneye and maximum possession limit of two Barrow's Goldeneye will be instituted in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2007. The maximum daily bag limit of one bird would not make unintentional shooting illegal; however, it would ensure that legitimate hunters who did shoot one Barrow's Goldeneye would cease hunting for the day, or be aware that they would contravene regulations if they continued hunting and shot additional Barrow's Goldeneye. These regulations have been put in place to provide additional protection to this population, currently listed as a species of special concern in Schedule 1 (List of Wildlife Species at Risk) of the federal *Species at Risk Act*.

Murre (turr) hunters: All hunters must purchase and be in possession of a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit and a Habitat Conservation Stamp while hunting murres (turrs). This hunt is only open to **residents** of Newfoundland and Labrador. Murres can be legally hunted from a power boat. Any occupant of a boat who shoots or retrieves murres, or anyone who operates a boat to pursue murres, is hunting as defined in the Migratory Birds Regulations and is **required** to hold a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit. The non-toxic shot regulation described above does not apply to murres.

Sunday hunting: The Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations allow hunting for migratory birds (ducks, geese, snipe, and murres) on Sundays; however, Sunday hunting has been prohibited by the province. In 2006, the province brought in new regulations that allow Sunday hunting during specific periods of the year. In 2007, the province will permit murre hunting on Sundays throughout the murre season, and permit hunting of ducks, geese, and snipe on Sundays after October 31. Please contact the province for further information on Sunday hunting.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following Website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure.
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html

CRIME STOPPERS

Hunting violations may be reported to the Canadian Wildlife Service office, your local RCMP detachment, or Crime Stoppers (1-800-363-8477).

OPEN SEASONS ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND (No open season for Harlequin Ducks**)

Area	Ducks, including mergansers (other than Long-tailed Ducks*, Harlequin Ducks**, eiders, and scoters), geese, and snipe	Long-tailed Ducks*, eiders, and scoters
All coastal zones	September 15 to December 29	November 24 to February 29
All inland zones	September 15 to December 29	No open season

* Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.
** Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers, or Squeakers.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Limits	Ducks (other than mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks*, Harlequin Ducks**, eiders, and scoters)	Mergansers	Long-tailed Ducks*, eiders, and scoters	Geese	Snipe
Daily bags	6(*a*)	6	6	5	10
Possession	12(*b*)	12	12	10	20

(*a*) Not more than four may be American Black Ducks, and not more than one may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
(*b*) Not more than eight may be American Black Ducks, and not more than two may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
* Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.
** Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers, or Squeakers.

OPEN SEASONS IN LABRADOR (No open season for Harlequin Ducks**)

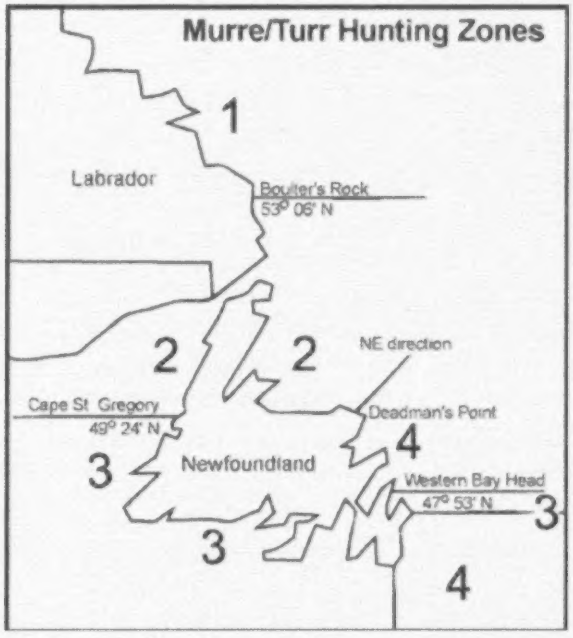
Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks** and eiders), geese, and snipe	Eiders
Northern Labrador Zone	September 1 to December 8	September 29 to January 12
Western Labrador Zone	September 1 to December 8	No open season
Southern Labrador Zone	September 8 to December 15	November 24 to February 29
Central Labrador Zone	September 1 to December 8	October 27 to November 24 and January 5 to February 29

** Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers, or Squeakers.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN LABRADOR

Limits	Ducks (other than mergansers, Harlequin Ducks**, eiders, and scoters)	Mergansers, scoters, and eiders	Geese	Snipe
Daily bags	6(*a*)	6	5	10
Possession	12(*b*)	12	10	20

(*a*) Not more than one may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
(*b*) Not more than two may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
** Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers, or Squeakers.



OPEN SEASONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (Murres/Turrs)

Area	Murres
Zone No. 1	September 1 to December 16
Zone No. 2	October 7 to January 20
Zone No. 3	November 25 to March 10
Zone No. 4	November 3 to January 10 and February 2 to March 10

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (Murres/Turrs)

Limits	Murres
Daily bags	20
Possession	40

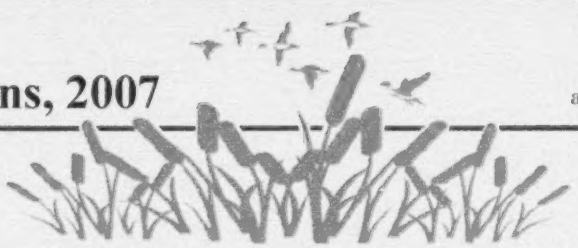
Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Environment Canada | Environnement Canada

Prince Edward Island

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2007



Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information regarding fines, general prohibitions, permitted methods of hunting and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, description of hunting zones, and other regulations, you may contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6
Tel.: 506-364-5032
Fax: 506-364-5062
www.ns.ec.gc.ca/wildlife/index.html

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

For conservation purposes, the maximum daily bag of one Barrow's Goldeneye and maximum possession limit of two Barrow's Goldeneye will be instituted in Prince Edward Island in 2007. The maximum daily bag limit of one bird would not make unintentional shooting illegal; however, it would ensure that legitimate hunters who did shoot one Barrow's Goldeneye would cease hunting for the day, or be aware that they would contravene regulations if they continued hunting and shot additional Barrow's Goldeneye. These regulations have been put in place to provide additional protection to this population, currently listed as a species of special concern in Schedule 1 (List of Wildlife Species at Risk) of the federal *Species at Risk Act*.

Waterfowler Heritage Day provides young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following Website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure.
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html

CRIME STOPPERS

The Canadian Wildlife Service has joined forces with Prince Edward Island Crime Stoppers to address offences concerning migratory birds. Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds, or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-566-TIPS (8477). Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

OPEN SEASONS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND **(No open season for Harlequin Ducks)**

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), snipe, and geese	Woodcock
Throughout the Province of Prince Edward Island	September 15	October 1 to December 8	September 24 to December 8

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Limits	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6(*a*)	5	8	10
Possession	12(*b*)	10	16	20

(*a*) Not more than four may be Mallard–American Black Duck hybrids or American Black Ducks, and not more than one may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
(*b*) Not more than eight may be Mallard–American Black Duck hybrids or American Black Ducks, and not more than two may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:

CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Environment Canada | Environnement Canada

Nova Scotia

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2007

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information regarding fines, general prohibitions, permitted methods of hunting and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, description of hunting zones, and other regulations, you may contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
5th Floor, Queen's Square
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 2N6
Tel.: 902-426-1188
Fax: 902-426-6434
www.ns.ec.gc.ca/wildlife/index.html

Use of bait prior to and during the migratory bird hunting season is prohibited. Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions.

For conservation purposes, the maximum daily bag of one Barrow's Goldeneye and maximum possession limit of two Barrow's Goldeneye will be instituted in Nova Scotia in 2007. The maximum daily bag limit of one bird would not make unintentional shooting illegal; however, it would ensure that legitimate hunters who did shoot one Barrow's Goldeneye would cease hunting for the day, or be aware that they would contravene regulations if they continued hunting and shot additional Barrow's Goldeneye. These regulations have been put in place to provide additional protection to this population, currently listed as a species of special concern in Schedule 1 (List of Wildlife Species at Risk) of the federal *Species at Risk Act*.

Waterfowler Heritage Day provides young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following Website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure.
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html

CRIME STOPPERS

Hunting violations may be reported to the CWS office, your local RCMP detachment, Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources at 1-800-565-2224, or Crime Stoppers at 1-800-422-8477.

OPEN SEASONS IN NOVA SCOTIA (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Additional seasons for Common and Red-breasted mergansers	Additional seasons for Long-tailed Ducks**, eiders, and scoters in coastal waters only	Additional seasons for scaup, goldeneyes, and Buffleheads	Geese	Woodstock and snipe
Zone No. 1*	Sept. 22	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	No additional season	No additional season	No additional season	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30
Zone No. 2*	Sept. 22	Oct. 8 to Dec. 31	Oct. 1 to Oct. 6 and Jan. 1 to Jan. 7 (in coastal waters only)	Oct. 1 to Oct. 6 and Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	Oct. 8 to Jan. 15	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30
Zone No. 3*	Sept. 22	Oct. 8 to Dec. 31	Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	No additional season	Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	Oct. 8 to Jan. 15	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30

* "Zone No. 1" means the counties of Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester, Cumberland, Hants, Kings, and Annapolis.
"Zone No. 2" means the counties of Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, Halifax, Guysborough, Cape Breton, Victoria, Inverness, and Richmond, except the area described under Zone 3.
"Zone No. 3" means Bras d'Or Lake and all waters draining into Bras d'Or Lake including waters on the lake side of the highway bridge on Great Bras d'Or at Seal Islands (Highway No. 105), at St. Peters on St. Peters Inlet (Highway No. 4), and at Bras d'Or on St. Andrews Channel (Highway No. 105).
** Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks*, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks*, eiders, and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6(*a*)	5	5	8	10
Possession	12(*b*)	10	10	16	20

(*a*) Not more than four may be American Black Ducks, and not more than one may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
(*b*) Not more than eight may be American Black Ducks, and not more than two may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
* Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.

Canada

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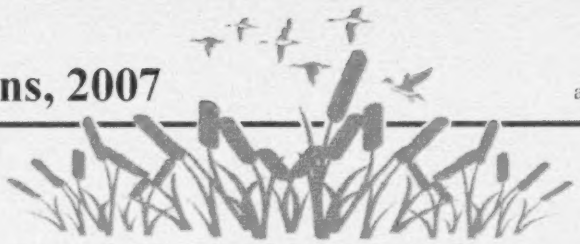
Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2007



Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information regarding fines, general prohibitions, permitted methods of hunting and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, description of hunting zones, and other regulations, you may contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6
Tel.: 506-364-5032
Fax: 506-364-5062
www.ns.ec.gc.ca/wildlife/index.html

Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions, such as the 1:00 P.M. closure for Tabusintac and Tracadie lagoons, the requirement to use a dog while hunting woodcock during September, etc.

Hunting Zones

Zone No. 1
Saint John County south of No. 1 Highway and west of Saint John Harbour, that part of Charlotte County lying south of No. 1 Highway, and the Grand Manan Islands and Campobello Island, except the following area, which is closed to hunting: the area in the Bay of Fundy known as The Wolves, including the surrounding waters.

Zone No. 2
The remainder of the Province of New Brunswick, except the following, which are closed to hunting: the estuary of the Tabusintac River, Bathurst Basin and most of Bathurst Harbour (two islands remain open and signs have been posted to indicate their locations), and the Dalhousie shoreline from the eastern tip of Dalhousie Island to the mouth of the Miller Brook and extending one kilometre offshore.

For conservation purposes, the maximum daily bag of one Barrow's Goldeneye and maximum possession limit of two Barrow's Goldeneye will be instituted in New Brunswick in 2007. The maximum daily bag limit of one bird would not make unintentional shooting illegal; however, it would ensure that legitimate hunters who did shoot one Barrow's Goldeneye would cease hunting for the day, or be aware that they would contravene regulations if they continued hunting and shot additional Barrow's Goldeneye. These regulations have been put in place to provide additional protection to this population, currently listed as a species of special concern in Schedule 1 (List of Wildlife Species at Risk) of the federal *Species at Risk Act*.

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- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

HELPFUL TIP
Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following Website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure.
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html

CRIME STOPPERS

The Canadian Wildlife Service has joined forces with New Brunswick Crime Stoppers to address offences concerning migratory birds. Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds, or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477). Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

OPEN SEASONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), geese (other than Canada Geese and Cackling Geese), and snipe	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	Additional season for Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks*, eiders and scoters in coastal waters only	Woodcock
Zone No. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 15 to Jan. 4	Sept. 4 to Sept. 14(*a*) and Oct. 15 to Jan. 4	Feb. 1 to Feb. 23	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30
Zone No. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 1 to Dec. 17	Sept. 4 to Sept. 14(*a*) and Oct. 1 to Dec. 17	No additional season	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30

(*a*) In Zone No. 1 and Zone No. 2, hunting for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese is allowed only on farmland from September 4 to September 14.
* Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks*, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks*, eiders, and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6(*a*)	6(*c*)	5(*e*)	8	10
Possession	12(*b*)	12(*d*)	10(*e*)	16	20

(*a*) Not more than three may be American Black Ducks, and not more than one may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
(*b*) Not more than six may be American Black Ducks, and not more than two may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
(*c*) Not more than four may be scoters and in Zone No. 1 from February 1 to February 24, not more than four eiders may be taken daily.
(*d*) Not more than eight may be scoters and in Zone No. 1 from February 1 to February 24, not more than eight eiders may be possessed.
(*e*) A total of three additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be taken daily and a total of six additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be possessed from September 4 to September 14 inclusive.
* Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.

Canada

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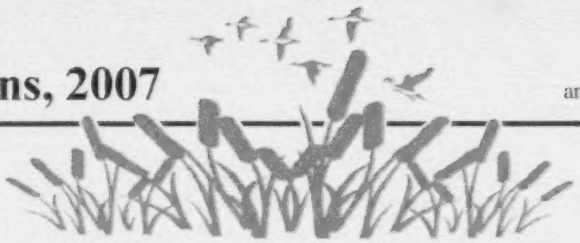
Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2007



Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.*

*In Quebec, these signs also identify no-hunting zones.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the retrieval of birds, description of hunting districts and non-hunting areas, contact:

Canadian Wildlife Service
1141, route de l'Église
P.O. Box 10100
Sainte-Foy, Quebec G1V 4H5
Tel.: 1-800-463-4311
Fax: 418-649-6475
www.qc.ec.gc.ca/faune/faune.html

A provincial hunting permit for small game is required to hunt migratory birds in Quebec. While hunting, it is obligatory for hunters to carry their permits with them. Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2007 federal permits.

Non-residents of Canada hunting woodcock have a lower daily bag limit than Canadian hunters.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practise hunting skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

NOTE

Waterfowler Heritage Day is September 8 for districts B, C, D, and E; September 15 for districts F, G, H, and I; and September 22 for District J. The opening hunting date for ducks is September 15 for districts B, C, D, and E; September 22 for districts F, G, H, and I; and September 29 for District J. The non-hunting area of Baie-du-Febvre has been abolished.

HELPFUL TIP

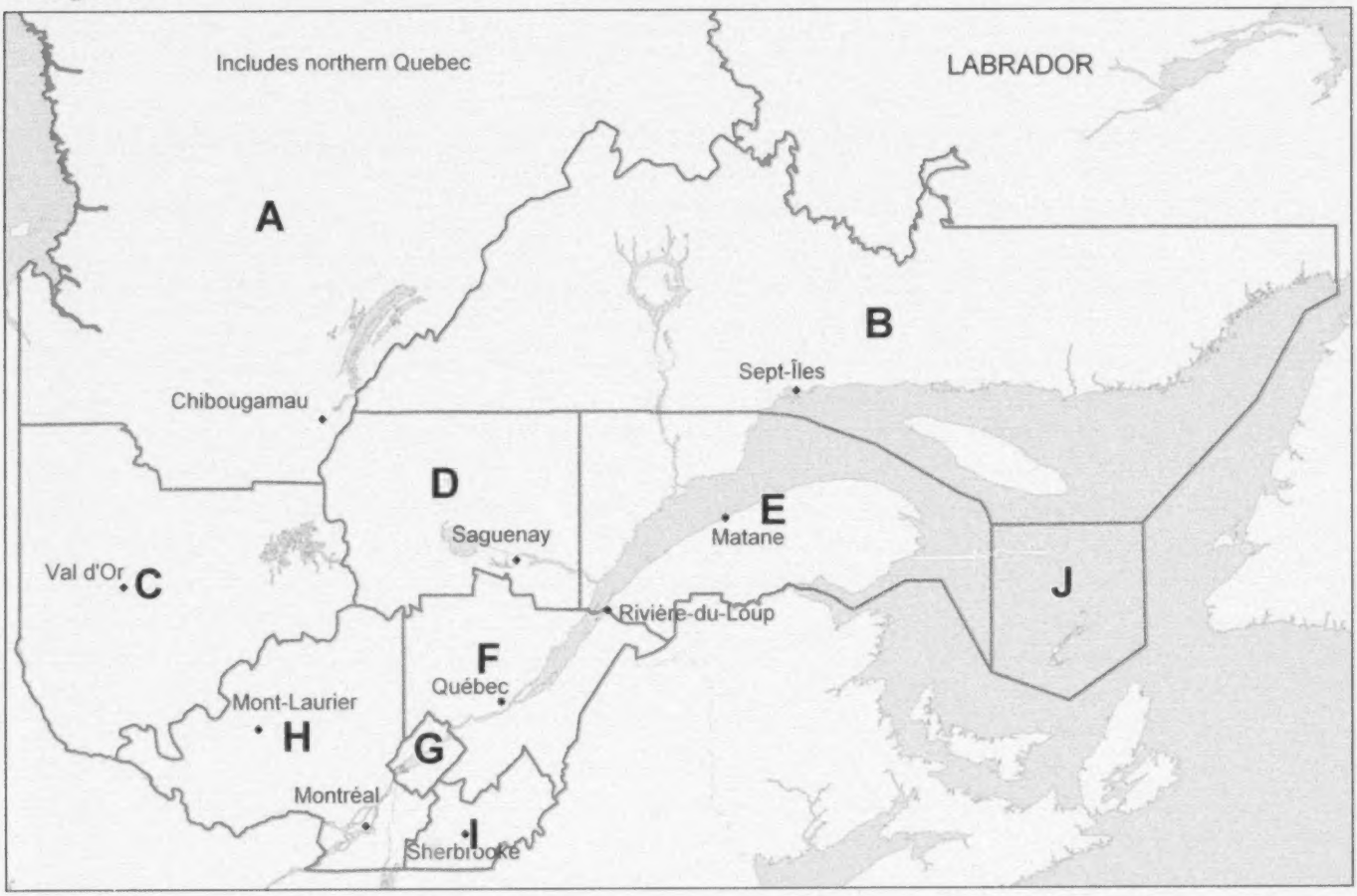
Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following Website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure.
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html

OPEN SEASONS IN QUEBEC **(No open season for Harlequin Ducks or rails)**

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), geese, woodcock, and snipe WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks (other than eiders, Harlequin Ducks, and Long-tailed Ducks*), geese (other than Canada, Cackling, and Snow geese), and snipe	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	Eiders and Long-tailed Ducks*	Coots and gallinules	Woodcock
A	N/A	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10	No open season	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10
B	Sept. 8	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26	Oct. 1 to Jan. 14(*b*)	No open season	Sept. 8 to Dec. 22
C, D, and E	Sept. 8	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26(*c*)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 14(*a*) Sept. 15 to Dec. 16	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26	No open season	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26
F, G, H, and I	Sept. 15(*d*)	Sept. 22 to Dec. 26(*c*)	Sept. 6 to Sept. 21(*a*) Sept. 22 to Dec. 21	Sept. 22 to Dec. 26	Sept. 22 to Dec. 26	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26
J	Sept. 22	Sept. 29 to Dec. 26	Sept. 29 to Dec. 26	Nov. 1 to Feb. 14	No open season	Sept. 29 to Dec. 26

(*a*) In districts C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, hunting for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese is allowed only on farmland.
(*b*) In District B along the North Shore west of the Natashquan River, the hunting seasons for eiders and Long-tailed Ducks are from October 1 to October 24 inclusive and from November 15 to February 5 inclusive.
(*c*) In District E, the hunting season for Barrow's Goldeneyes and Common Goldeneyes closes on October 21 in Provincial Hunting Zone No. 21 and 100 metres beyond this zone. In District F, the hunting season for Barrow's Goldeneyes and Common Goldeneyes closes on October 21 between Pointe Jureux (Saint-Irénée) and Gros Cap à l'Aigle (Saint-Fidèle) from routes 362 and 138 to 2 kilometres within Provincial Hunting Zone No. 21.
(*d*) In districts F, G, H, and I, hunting for coots and gallinules is allowed during Waterfowler Heritage Day.
* Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.

Hunting Districts



BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN QUEBEC

Limits	Ducks	Geese (other than Snow Geese)	Snow Geese	Coots and gallinules	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6(*a*)(*b*)(*c*)(*d*)(*f*)	5(*f*)	20(*f*)	4(*f*)	8(*e*)(*f*)	10(*f*)
Possession	12(*a*)(*b*)(*c*)(*d*)	10	60	8	16	20

(*a*) Not more than four American Black Ducks may be taken daily, with a possession limit of eight in districts A, B, C, D, E, F, and J.
(*b*) Not more than two American Black Ducks may be taken daily, with a possession limit of four in districts G, H, and I. Between November 1 and December 26, not more than four American Black Ducks may be taken daily, with a possession limit of eight in districts G, H, and I (only lying east of Gatineau River).
(*c*) Not more than two Blue-winged Teal may be taken daily, with a possession limit of four in districts A, B, C, D, E, and J.
(*d*) Not more than one Blue-winged Teal may be taken daily, with a possession limit of two in districts F, G, H, and I.
(*e*) For non-residents of Canada, not more than four woodcock may be taken daily.
(*f*) Not more than three birds in total may be taken on Waterfowler Heritage Days. The additional species restrictions described in paragraphs (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) continue to apply within this limit.

The Migratory Birds Regulations also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that the additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted **only** during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details. Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2007 federal permits.

MEASURES IN QUEBEC CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
District A	May 1 to June 30 and September 1 to December 10	Recorded bird calls(*d*)(*f*)
District B	September 15 to December 26	Recorded bird calls(*d*)(*f*)
Districts C and D	April 1 to May 31(*a*), September 1 to September 14(*a*), and September 15 to December 26	Recorded bird calls(*d*)(*f*)
District E	April 1 to May 31(*a*), September 1 to September 14(*a*), and September 15 to December 26	Recorded bird calls(*d*)(*f*) and bait or bait crop area(*e*)
Districts F, G, H, and I	April 1 to May 31(*a*)(*b*)(*c*), September 6 to September 21(*a*), and September 22 to December 26	Recorded bird calls(*d*)(*f*) and bait or bait crop area(*e*)
District J	September 29 to December 26	Recorded bird calls(*d*)(*f*)

(*a*) Hunting and hunting equipment are allowed only on farmland.
(*b*) In District F, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the road right-of-way of Route 132 between Forgues Street at Berthier-sur-Mer and the eastern limit of Cap-Saint-Ignace municipality.
(*c*) In District G, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt north of the St. Lawrence River and south of a line located at 1 000 m north of Highway 40 between Montée St-Laurent and the Maskinongé River. On the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the railroad right-of-way located near Route 132 between the Nicolet River in the east and Lacerte Road in the west.
(*d*) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.
(*e*) Hunting with bait or in a bait crop area is permitted if the Regional Director of Environmental Stewardship Branch of Environment Canada has given consent in writing pursuant to section 23.3 of the Migratory Birds Regulations.
(*f*) If decoys are used when hunting with recorded Snow Goose calls, the decoys must represent only white phase Snow Geese in adult or juvenile plumage (white or grey).

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Environment Canada | Environnement Canada

Ontario

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2007

Summary

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting districts, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
867 Lakeshore Road
P.O. Box 5050
Burlington, Ontario L7R 4A6
Tel.: 905-336-6410
www.on.ec.gc.ca/wildlife_e.html

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Note that there is now increased availability of Sunday hunting in the Southern District. For the 2007 season, Sunday gun hunting of migratory birds is permitted in provincial Wildlife Management Units 60 to 72 inclusive, 83, and 95. Sunday gun hunting of migratory birds is permitted only in those municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is permitted by provincial regulations. Hunters should consult the provincial regulations for information about Wildlife Management Unit boundaries and a list of municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is permitted.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

Note that hunting restrictions have been put in place for the Wolfe Island area to address concerns over the declining use of this area by waterfowl. As a result, hunting will be permitted in the Wolfe Island area only when hunters are on the island, on the shore, in the shoreline marsh, or on a dock within 20 metres of the shore.

HELPFUL TIP
Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following Website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure.
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html

Hunting Districts

1. **Hudson–James Bay District**
   Wildlife Management Units 1A, 1B, and the portions of Wildlife Management Units 1D, 25, and 26 lying east of longitude 83°45' and north of latitude 51°

2. **Northern District**
   Wildlife Management Unit 1C, those parts of 1D, 25, and 26 lying west of longitude 83°45' and south of latitude 51°, and Wildlife Management Units 2 to 24, 27 to 41, and 45

3. **Central District**
   Wildlife Management Units 42 to 44 and 46 to 59

4. **Southern District**
   Wildlife Management Units 60A and 61 to 95

OPEN SEASONS IN ONTARIO (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), Common Moorhens, American Coots, Common Snipe, and geese (other than Canada Geese and Cackling Geese)	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese*	Woodcock
1. Hudson–James Bay District	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15
2. Northern District	Sept. 10 to Dec. 15	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15	Sept. 15 to Dec. 15
3. Central District	Sept. 15 to Dec. 20	Sept. 4 to Dec. 20	Sept. 20 to Dec. 20
4. Southern District	Sept. 22 to Dec. 20(*e*)	Sept. 7 to Sept. 17(*a*)(*e*), Sept. 22 to Dec. 26(*b*), Sept. 22 to Jan. 5(*c*)(*e*), Sept. 22 to Oct. 20(*d*)(*e*), Nov. 24 to Jan. 5(*d*)(*e*), Feb. 21 to Feb. 28(*c*)(*e*)	Sept. 25 to Dec. 20(*e*)

(*a*) In Wildlife Management Units 60 to 89, 90 (excluding that part of the Township of South Walsingham, south of County Road 42, which includes Long Point), and 91 to 95.
(*b*) In Wildlife Management Units 60 to 72, 83 and 95.
(*c*) In Wildlife Management Units 73 to 82 and 84 to 93.
(*d*) In Wildlife Management Unit 94.
(*e*) No person shall hunt migratory birds on the following Sundays during the hunting season in Wildlife Management Units 73 to 82 and 84 to 94 from September 9 to December 30, and February 24. Sunday exclusions do not apply to falconers, who may hunt only ducks on Sundays from September 23 to December 16 inclusive.
* See below for a simplified presentation of Canada and Cackling Goose Regulations for Southern District.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ONTARIO

Limits	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese*	White-fronted Geese and Brant	Snow Geese	Rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), American Coots, Common Snipe, and Common Moorhens	Woodcock
Daily bags	6(*a*)(*b*)(*c*)(*d*)	5(*e*)(*f*)(*g*)(*h*)	5	10	10	8
Possession	12(*a*)(*b*)(*c*)(*d*)	24	10	40	20	16

(*a*) Not more than one American Black Duck may be taken daily and not more than two American Black Ducks may be possessed in Central and Southern districts and not more than two American Black Ducks may be taken daily and not more than four American Black Ducks may be possessed in Hudson–James Bay and Northern districts.
(*b*) Not more than four Canvasbacks may be taken daily and not more than eight Canvasbacks may be possessed.
(*c*) Not more than four Redheads may be taken daily and not more than eight Redheads may be possessed.
(*d*) Not more than one Barrow's Goldeneye may be taken daily and not more than two Barrow's Goldeneye may be possessed.
(*e*) A total of not more than three Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be taken daily in that portion of Wildlife Management Unit 1D in Hudson–James Bay District, and in Wildlife Management Units 23 to 31 and 37 to 41 from September 10 to December 15.
(*f*) A total of not more than two Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be taken daily in Wildlife Management Unit 94 from September 22 to October 20 and from November 24 to January 5.
(*g*) A total of not more than three Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be taken daily in Wildlife Management Units 82 to 86 and 93 from September 22 to October 31.
(*h*) A total of three additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be taken daily in Wildlife Management Units 36 and 45 from September 1 to September 9; in Central District from September 4 to September 14; in Wildlife Management Units 60 to 89, 90 (excluding that part of the Township of South Walsingham, south of County Road 42, which includes Long Point), and 91 to 95 from September 7 to September 17; and in Wildlife Management Units 73 to 82 and 84 to 93 from February 21 to February 28.
* See below for a simplified presentation of Canada and Cackling Goose Regulations for Southern District.

SUMMARY OF CANADA AND CACKLING GOOSE REGULATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ONTARIO

Daily Limit	8	3	5	5	5	5	2	2	8
Possession Limit	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Start	7 Sept.	22 Sept.	1 Nov.	1 Nov.	22 Sept.	22 Sept.	22 Sept.	24 Nov.	21 Feb.
Close	17 Sept.	31 Oct.	5 Jan.	26 Dec.	26 Dec.	5 Jan.	20 Oct.	5 Jan.	28 Feb.
WMU									
60	X				X				
61	X				X				
62	X				X				
63	X				X				
64	X				X				
65	X				X				
66	X				X				
67	X				X				
68	X				X				
69	X				X				
70	X				X				
71	X				X				
72	X				X				
73	X					X			X
74	X					X			X
75	X					X			X
76	X					X			X
77	X					X			X
78	X					X			X
79	X					X			X
80	X					X			X
81	X					X			X
82	X	X	X						X
83	X	X		X					
84	X	X	X						X
85	X	X	X						X
86	X	X	X						X
87	X					X			X
88	X					X			X
89	X					X			X
90	X					X			X
91	X					X			X
92	X					X			X
93	X	X	X						X
94	X						X	X	
95	X				X				
Season Table Footnotes	(*a*)	(*c*)	(*c*)			(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*e*)
Limits Table Footnotes	(*h*)	(*g*)					(*f*)	(*f*)	(*h*)

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CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Environment Canada | Environnement Canada

Manitoba

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2007

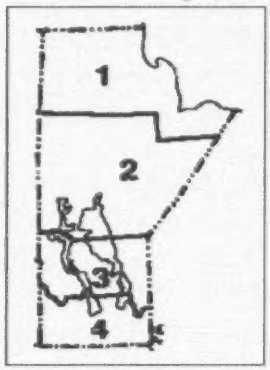
Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
Suite 150
123 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 4W2
Tel.: 204-983-5263
www.mb.ec.gc.ca/nature/migratorybirds/dc00s06.en.html

Game Bird Hunting Zones



Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following Website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure.
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html

OPEN SEASONS IN MANITOBA

Game Bird Hunting Zone	Ducks and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks, geese, coots, and snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks, Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, coots, and snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Sandhill Cranes RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snow and Ross's geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Zone No. 1	N/A	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31(*b*)	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31(*b*)
Zone No. 2	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30(*b*)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30(*a*)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30(*b*)
Zone No. 3	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30(*b*)	Sept. 24 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 17 to Nov. 30(*b*)
Zone No. 4	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30(*b*)	Sept. 24 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 17 to Nov. 30(*b*)

(*a*) In provincial Game Hunting Areas (GHAs) 6 and 6A only.
(*b*) Snow Goose call recordings may be used for the purpose of hunting Snow Geese. If those recordings are used with decoys, the decoys must represent white and/or blue phase Snow Geese only. Any migratory bird for which there is an open season may also be taken.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN MANITOBA

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese)	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling, and White-fronted geese, and Brant)	Sandhill Cranes	Coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(*a*)	8(*c*)	20	5	5	8	10
Possession	16(*b*)	16(*d*)	80	15	10	16	20

(*a*) In Zone 4 for residents, not more than four may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.
(*b*) In Zone 4 for residents, not more than eight may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.
(*c*) In Zone 4 for non-residents, not more than two may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.
(*d*) In Zone 4 for non-residents, not more than four may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.

NOTE

The open season for hunting of geese by non-residents in Game Bird Hunting Zone 4, and the Provincial Game Hunting Areas 13A, 14, 14A, all that portion of Game Hunting Area 16 south of the north limit of township 33, Game Hunting Areas 18, 18A, 18B, 18C, 19, 19A, 19B, 20, 21A, 23A, and 25 as described in Manitoba Regulation 220/86 as filed on September 25, 1986, includes only that part of each day from one-half hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon, local time, from the opening date (September 24) up to and including October 14, and thereafter geese may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset.

The Migratory Birds Regulations also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details.

NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2007 federal permits.

MEASURES IN MANITOBA CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
Zone 1	April 1 to May 31 and August 15 to August 31	Recorded bird calls(*a*)(*b*)
Zones 2, 3, and 4	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls(*a*)(*b*)

(*a*) "Recorded bird calls" refers to the Snow Goose call.
(*b*) If decoys are used when hunting with recorded Snow Goose calls, the decoys must represent white and/or blue phase Snow Geese only.

Canada

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CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

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Saskatchewan

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2007

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

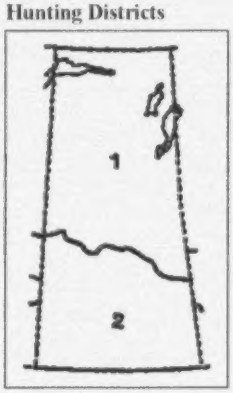
The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting districts, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
115 Perimeter Road
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0X4
Tel.: 306-975-4919
www.mb.ec.gc.ca/nature/migratorybirds/dc00s06.en.html

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Hunting Districts



District No. 1 (North)
Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 43 and 47 to 76 inclusive.

District No. 2 (South)
Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 1 to 42 inclusive and 44 to 46 inclusive.

NOTE
Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2007 federal permits.

HELPFUL TIP
Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following Website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure.
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html

OPEN SEASONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

District	Ducks, coots, and snipe	Geese RESIDENTS OF SASKATCHEWAN	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese) NON-RESIDENTS OF SASKATCHEWAN	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling, and White-fronted geese) NON-RESIDENTS OF SASKATCHEWAN	Sandhill Cranes
No. 1 (North)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(*d*)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(*d*)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16
No. 2 (South)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(*a*)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(*b*)(*d*)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(*d*)	Sept. 10 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(*c*)

(*a*) Falconry season is open from September 1 to December 16 inclusive.
(*b*) Except White-fronted Geese; the season for residents of Saskatchewan for White-fronted Geese is from September 10 to December 16 inclusive.
(*c*) The Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area is closed to all Sandhill Crane hunting.
(*d*) Snow Goose call recordings may be used for the purpose of hunting Snow Geese, and, if decoys are also used, they must be white. While so doing, any migratory bird for which there is an open season may also be taken.

NOTE
The open season for geese for residents and non-residents of Saskatchewan in District No. 2 (South), and the Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 43, 47 to 59 inclusive, and 67 to 69 inclusive, of District No. 1 (North) includes only that part of each day from one-half hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon, local time, from September 1 to October 14, inclusive, and on and after October 15 geese may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset, except east of 106 degrees west longitude, where, on and after September 1, white geese (Snow and Ross's geese) may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset. Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area is closed to all hunting until September 20.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Limits	Ducks	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese)	Dark Geese (Canada, Cackling, and White-fronted geese)	Sandhill Cranes	Coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(*a*)	20	8(*c*)	5	10	10
Possession	16(*b*)	60	16(*d*)	10	20	20

(*a*) Not more than three may be Northern Pintails.
(*b*) Not more than six may be Northern Pintails.
(*c*) For residents of Saskatchewan, not more than four may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Saskatchewan, not more than three may be White-fronted Geese.
(*d*) For residents of Saskatchewan, not more than eight may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Saskatchewan, not more than six may be White-fronted Geese.

Cranes

Where the Director General of the Canadian Wildlife Service or the Chief Provincial Game Officer of Saskatchewan is of the opinion that Whooping Cranes may be in the Saskatchewan Sandhill Crane Management Area during the open season for Sandhill Cranes in that area, such officer may prohibit the hunting of Sandhill Cranes in that area, and thereafter no person shall hunt or kill Sandhill Cranes in that area in that year.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2007

Summary

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
4999-98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T6B 2X3
Tel.: 780-951-8891
www.mb.ec.gc.ca/nature/migratorybirds/dc00s06.en.html

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Hunting Zones

Hunters are advised to pay particular attention to the Alberta Hunting Guide to ensure that they are hunting for the correct species in the correct wildlife management unit during the permitted times and dates. Note that these zone numbers do not correspond to regions as presented in the Guide.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following Website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure.
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html

OPEN SEASONS IN ALBERTA

Area	Ducks	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese)	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling, and White-fronted geese)	Coots and snipe	Falconry season for ducks, coots, and snipe
Zones 1(*a*), 2, 3, 4, and 8*	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16
Zones 5, 6, and 7*	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23

(*a*) Except that Alberta Wildlife Management Unit 841 in Zone 1 has an opening date of September 15.

* "**Zone No. 1**" means that part of Alberta included in Provincial Wildlife Management Units (PWMUs) 501 to 506, 509 to 512, 514 to 519, 529, 530 to 532, and 841.
"**Zone No. 2**" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 344, 347, 349, 350 to 360, 520 to 528, 534 to 537, 539, 540, 542, and 544.
"**Zone No. 3**" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 200, 202 to 204, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, and 500.
"**Zone No. 4**" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 206, 208, 216, 220 to 222, 224, 226, 228, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336 to 340, 342, 346, 348, 429, 507, 508, and 936.
"**Zone No. 5**" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 151, 160, 162 to 164, and 166.
"**Zone No. 6**" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 152, 156, 158, 210, 212, 214, 300, 302 to 306, 308, 310, 312, and 314.
"**Zone No. 7**" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 102, 116, 118, 119, 124, 144, 148, and 150.
"**Zone No. 8**" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 316, 318, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416 to 418, 420, 422, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436 to 442, 444 to 446.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ALBERTA

Limits	Ducks	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese)	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling, and White-fronted geese)	Coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(*a*)	20	8(*c*)	10	10
Possession	16(*b*)	60	16(*d*)	20	20

(*a*) Not more than four may be Northern Pintails.
(*b*) Not more than eight may be Northern Pintails.
(*c*) For Canadian residents, not more than five may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Canada, not more than three may be White-fronted Geese.
(*d*) For Canadian residents, not more than 10 may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Canada, not more than six may be White-fronted Geese.

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British Columbia

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2007

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting districts, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
Pacific Wildlife Research Centre
R.R. 1, 5421 Robertson Road Delta,
British Columbia V4K 3N2
Tel.: 604-940-4710
www.pyr.ec.gc.ca/en/index.shtml

Hunting Districts

1. Provincial Management Units (PMU) 1-1 to 1-15
2. PMU 2-2 to 2-19
3. PMU 3-12 to 3-20 and 3-26 to 3-44
4. PMU 4-1 to 4-9 and 4-14 to 4-40
5. PMU 5-1 to 5-15
6. PMU 6-1 to 6-30
7. PMU 7-2 to 7-58
8. PMU 8-1 to 8-15 and 8-21 to 8-26

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following Website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure.
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html

OPEN SEASONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

District	Ducks and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks, coots, and snipe	Snow and Ross's geese	Other geese	Brant	Band-tailed Pigeons	Mourning Doves
No. 1	Sept. 29 and 30	Oct. 6 to Jan. 18	Oct. 6 to Jan. 18	Oct. 6 to Jan. 18(*a*) Sept. 8 to 16(*b*)(*c*) Oct. 6 to Nov. 23 Dec. 15 to Jan. 6(*b*)(*c*) Feb. 16 to March 10(*b*)(*c*)	No open season	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30	No open season
No. 2	Sept. 1 and 2(*e*)(*f*) and Sept. 29 and 30	Oct. 6 to Jan. 18(*c*)(*g*) Sept. 10 to Dec. 23(*e*)	Oct. 6 to Jan. 1(*h*) Feb. 23 to Mar. 10(*h*)	Oct. 6 to Jan. 18(*i*) Sept. 8 to Sept. 16(*c*)(*j*) Oct. 6 to Nov. 25(*c*)(*j*) Dec. 15 to Jan. 6(*c*)(*j*) Feb. 18 to March 10(*c*)(*j*) Sept. 10 to Dec. 23(*e*)(*k*)	Mar. 1 to Mar. 10(*c*)(*l*)	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30(*m*)	No open season
No. 3	Sept. 1 and 2	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23(*n*) Sept. 10 to Sept. 20(*o*) Oct. 1 to Dec. 23(*o*) March 1 to March 10(*o*)	No open season	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30(*p*)	Sept 1. to Sept. 30
No. 4	Sept. 1 and 2	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23	No open season	No open season	Sept 1. to Sept. 30
No. 5	Sept. 8 and 9	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 6	Sept. 1 and 2(*q*) Sept. 15 and 16(*r*)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30(*q*) Oct. 1 to Jan. 13(*r*)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30(*q*) Oct. 1 to Jan. 13(*r*)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30(*q*) Oct. 1 to Jan. 13(*r*)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 7	N/A	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 8	Sept. 1 and 2	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25(*s*) Sept. 20 to Nov. 28(*k*) Dec. 20 to Jan. 5(*k*) Feb. 21 to March 10(*k*)	No open season	No open season	Sept 1. to Sept. 30

(*a*) Provincial Management Units 1-3, and 1-8 to 1-15 inclusive, and for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.
(*b*) Provincial Management Units 1-1, 1-2, and 1-4 to 1-7 inclusive, and for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.
(*c*) See provincial regulations for local restrictions.
(*d*) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-10 inclusive, and 2-12 to 2-19 inclusive for Ducks, Canada Geese, and Cackling Geese only, and additionally, in Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5 only, for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese.
(*e*) Provincial Management Unit 2-11 only.
(*f*) For Ducks, Canada Geese, and Cackling Geese only.
(*g*) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-10 inclusive, and 2-12 to 2-19 inclusive.
(*h*) Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5 only.
(*i*) Provincial Management Units 2-5 to 2-7 inclusive, 2-9, 2-10, and 2-12 to 2-17 inclusive only, and for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.
(*j*) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18, and 2-19 only, and for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.
(*k*) For Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.
(*l*) Provincial Management Unit 2-4 only.
(*m*) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-19 inclusive.
(*n*) Provincial Management Units 3-12 to 3-18 inclusive, 3-30 to 3-35 inclusive, and 3-38 to 3-44 inclusive, for White-fronted, Canada, and Cackling geese, and Provincial Management Units 3-19, 3-20, 3-26 to 3-29 inclusive, 3-36, and 3-37 for White-fronted Geese only.
(*o*) Provincial Management Units 3-19, 3-20, 3-26 to 3-29 inclusive, 3-36, and 3-37, for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.
(*p*) Provincial Management Units 3-13 to 3-17 inclusive.
(*q*) Provincial Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10 inclusive, and 6-15 to 6-30 inclusive only.
(*r*) Provincial Management Units 6-3 and 6-11 to 6-14 inclusive only.
(*s*) For White-fronted Geese only.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Limits	Ducks	Geese	Coots	Snipe	Band-tailed Pigeons	Mourning Doves
Daily bags	8(*a*)(*c*)(*e*)(*k*)	5(*g*)(*i*), 10(*m*)	10	10	5	5
Possession	16(*b*)(*d*)(*f*)(*l*)	10(*h*)(*j*), 20(*m*)	20	20	10	10

(*a*) Not more than four may be Northern Pintails.
(*b*) Not more than eight may be Northern Pintails.
(*c*) Not more than four may be Canvasbacks.
(*d*) Not more than eight may be Canvasbacks.
(*e*) Not more than two may be goldeneyes.
(*f*) Not more than four may be goldeneyes.
(*g*) Not more than two may be Brant in Provincial Management Unit 2-4.
(*h*) Not more than four may be Brant in Provincial Management Unit 2-4.
(*i*) In Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18, and 2-19 only, a total of five Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, can be taken daily.
(*j*) In Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18, and 2-19 only, a total of 10 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, can be in possession daily.
(*k*) Not more than two may be Harlequin Ducks.
(*l*) Not more than four may be Harlequin Ducks.
(*m*) For Snow Geese only and in Provincial Management Unit 2-4 only.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Environment Canada | Environnement Canada

Nunavut

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2007

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting areas, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
5204 50th Avenue, Suite 301
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X1A 1E2
Tel.: 867-669-4730
www.mb.ec.gc.ca/nature/migratorybirds/dc00s06.en.html

Check your permit and territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

NOTE
Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2007 federal permits.

HELPFUL TIP
Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following Website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure.
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html

OPEN SEASONS IN NUNAVUT

Area	Ducks, geese, coots, and snipe
Throughout Nunavut	September 1 to December 10(*a*)

(*a*) Snow Goose call recordings may be used for the purpose of hunting Snow Geese, and, if decoys are also used, they must be white. While so doing, any migratory bird for which there is an open season may also be taken.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NUNAVUT

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Coots RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON- RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bags	25(*c*)(*g*)	8(*c*)(*g*)	15(*b*)(*e*)	5(*a*)(*b*)(*e*)	25	10	10
Possession	No limit(*d*)(*h*)	16(*d*)(*h*)	No limit(*b*)(*f*)	10(*a*)(*b*)(*f*)	No limit	No limit	20

(*a*) Except that non-residents may not take more than two White-fronted Geese daily and may not possess more than four.
(*b*) Except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, a total of not more than three Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, may be taken daily, and not more than 10 may be possessed.
(*c*) Except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, the daily bag limit for ducks is six, with not more than two American Black Ducks.
(*d*) Except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, the possession limit for ducks is 12, with not more than four American Black Ducks.
(*e*) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the daily bag limit is 20 Snow Geese, a total of five Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, and five other geese.
(*f*) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the possession limit is 60 Snow Geese, a total of 10 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of these, and 10 other geese.
(*g*) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the daily bag limit for ducks is six, with not more than four American Black Ducks and two Blue-winged Teal.
(*h*) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the possession limit for ducks is 12, with not more than eight American Black Ducks and four Blue-winged Teal.

NOTE

No person shall hunt earlier than one-half hour before sunrise or later than one-half hour after sunset, except north of the 60th parallel, where no person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2007

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting areas, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
5204 50th Avenue, Suite 301
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X1A 1E2
Tel.: 867-669-4730
www.mb.ec.gc.ca/nature/migratorybirds/dc00s06.en.html

Check your permit and territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

HELPFUL TIP
Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following Website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure.
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html

OPEN SEASONS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Area	Ducks, geese, coots, and snipe
Throughout the Northwest Territories	September 1 to December 10

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Coots RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON- RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bags	25	8	15	5(*a*)	25	10	10
Possession	No limit	16	No limit	10(*a*)	No limit	No limit	20

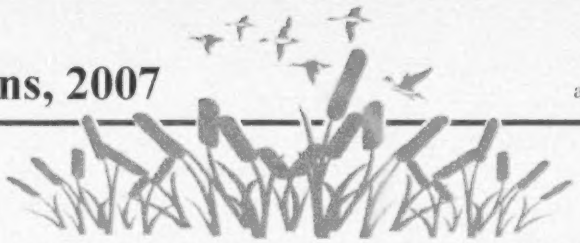
(*a*) Except that non-residents may not take more than two White-fronted Geese daily and may not possess more than four.

NOTE
No person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Canada

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2007



Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting areas, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
91782 Alaska Highway
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5B7
Tel.: 867-667-4597
www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/theme.cfm?lang=e&category=6

Check your permit and territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following Website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure.
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index.html

Hunting Areas

Northern Yukon Territory: All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of latitude 66°

Southern Yukon Territory: All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying south of latitude 66°

OPEN SEASONS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Area	Ducks	Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Rails and coots	Snipe
Northern Yukon Territory	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31
Southern Yukon Territory	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Limits	Ducks	Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Rails and coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(*a*)	5(*b*)	2	0(*c*)	10
Possession	24(*a*)	15(*b*)	4	0(*c*)	30(*d*)

(*a*) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory 17 additional ducks may be taken per day, with no possession limit.
(*b*) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory 10 additional geese may be taken per day, with no possession limit.
(*c*) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory 25 rails and coots may be taken per day, with no possession limit.
(*d*) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory there is no possession limit.

NOTE

No person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

Canada

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CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)